BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1869. VOLUME XXXVI---NUMBER 174.

THE BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

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AGENCIES.

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[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. H. ANDREWS, Attorney & Counselor at Law, [illegible] BANGOR.

[illegible] & Clerks.

Dr. E. C. YOUNG, Surgeon Dentist,

[illegible] FILLED, and [illegible] of Dentistry [illegible] Block, Main [illegible]

GEO. F. DUTTON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, SMITH BLOCK, Bangor, Maine.

MOSES N. WARD, Machinist & Model Maker, No. 4 Main St., 2d flight.

H. L. MITCHELL, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, [illegible] BLOCK, Bangor, Maine.

WM. T. HILLIARD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, [illegible] Bangor, Maine.

J. H. CLERGUE BARBER —AND— Wig-Maker, [illegible] Hotel. [illegible] Front the [illegible] floor notice. [illegible] may 25

American Lloyds.--Notice. [illegible] BUSHMAN, of [illegible] Eastern District [illegible] Agents [illegible] Bangor, [illegible] Agents [illegible] Bangor, [illegible] Agents [illegible] Bangor,

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

State Election, Monday, Sept. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Joshua L. Chamberlain.

One Hundred Years!

As near as can be ascertained, the site of Bangor was first visited by the French in the early part of the 17th century. Then they bootenplatted, forming a colony for missionary purposes. The plan was never carried out, however, and during the years since there was supposed to have been no permanent settlement on the spot where Bangor now stands. The region was abandoned by moving colonies of French and English probably from that time till the permanent settlement of the country. The next record we have of the settlement of Bangor is dated 1769, when Stephen Bull built a residence on the east side of the Kenduskeag. He is supposed to have taken up his residence here in the summer of that year, or in the early part of the autumn, and to have erected a substantial residence on the approach of cold weather.

Bangor is thus one hundred years old, and the year 1869 marks an era worthy of commemoration. The one hundred years just passed are more replete with events vitally affecting the institutions upon which our country is founded than any other period in the world's history, which in addition to our local interest gives us cause for celebrating our centennial anniversary.

Shall we celebrate it as the occasion deserves? There can be no doubt that the people are favorable to a celebration. The City Government and the Citizens' Committee are at work making arrangements for the celebration in September. But an impression like that demands a more than formal participation. In addition to what the proper agents can do, our citizens should manifest an interest and enthusiasm in relation to the Centennial which any other occasion might not deserve. An anniversary that occurs only once in two generations certainly deserves all the energy we can impart to its commemoration. Let once in a life-time we can afford to be liberal in our review of the past, as a feeble reward to the persevering enterprise that has placed Bangor among the important matters of the world. We can afford to lay aside for one day, at this time, because the commemoration will as well mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity in our history. We believe Bangor is on the road to more rapid growth in population and power during the first quarter of the next one hundred years than she has ever experienced, and we believe that a more fitting occasion cannot be found upon which to celebrate the coming of the new era than in connection with that of the memory of the old.

We have feared there was a lack of interest in the occasion, which has led us to these remarks. The time is rapidly approaching for the celebration, and we do not seem to have properly aroused to it. Let us resolve that Bangor, which has never been backward in public spirit, shall once more honor herself in celebrating her one hundredth birth-day in a splendid manner.

The Belfast Journal complains that The Whig was ungenerous the other day in quoting an item in favor of its city bonds because we erased a statement that the gentleman who exchanged his Government bonds for Belfast city bonds believed that the Government securities would in future be reduced in value by being replaced by 6 per cent. bonds and by taxation. We fail to see how that could help the credit of the city of Belfast, which we had no wish to disparage, and which we believe to be excellent, as that paragraph showed. After giving the fact as stated, we simply undertook to explain that the hue and cry of the Democratic press in relation to "bloated bondholders" is all bosh, and this extract from the Journal proved it so. If a man exchanges United States bonds for others, he does not do it for profit, and because the others are more valuable? Do you suppose that any sane man would be anxious to get rid of paper which is so very profitable as the Democracy have attempted to make it appear upon the mere shadow of a prospect that it will be depreciated? Can the Government oblige him to exchange these securities for less valuable ones? These are points of considerable interest to the main question, as to whether United States bonds are so very "bloated" in value? The man who holds United States paper payable at a certain time with certain interest and exemptions, can hold the Government to its contract, and will only exchange it for more valuable securities. The simple fact stated by The Journal, therefore, fairly proved its former theories relative to "bloated bondholders" to have been for party effect. Facts and Democratic theories and figures do not all agree.

The Bangor Whig says Gen. Hancock was "sacrificed" in the Pennsylvania State Convention. It would be curious indeed if the Whig should tell the truth, and say that Gen. Hancock's letter declining to be a candidate was read in the Convention? *That would be too great an effort for the Whig.*—Republican Journal.

In a previous number of the Whig we were "curious" enough to give Gen. Hancock's "declination." We are not in the habit of suppressing such interesting facts as "declining" letters, and speeches of Democratic candidates,—for, like dreams, they must be interpreted "contrariwise."

We recollect of, but one sincere declination of a Democrat. Mr. O. P. Kimball was too clear-headed a man of business to sacrifice his reputation in such a desperate enterprise as running upon the Democratic ticket for Governor.

The Maine Standard thinks the Republican papers are displeased with the nomination of Packer in Pennsylvania. You are mistaken. You got the cart before the horse. They are dissatisfied with Packer, but not with his nomination. Our friends can beat him more easily than any other man.

THE RELEASE OF GEN. HALPINE, THE FENIAN. A Washington dispatch to the Journal of the 21st says, Col. Warren and members of the Irish National Republican Association in Washington are very persistent in their efforts to effect the release of General Halpine. A day or two ago they had an interview with Secretary Fish, but it was not so satisfactory as they desired. They had interviews with Attorney General Hoar and Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson. The interview with the Attorney General was not very satisfactory. He takes about the same view of the case that Secretary Fish does—argues the legal questions at issue, and declines to commit himself. He discussed the matter with the Committee for about an hour. Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson inspired hope for they both informed the Committee that they considered the demand for the release of Halpine as a matter of right and justice. The Committee was certainly left under the impression that when the subject came up in the Cabinet they could count upon both gentlemen to favor their case. Mr. Robeson, particularly, took a lively interest in the case, as did also Admiral Porter, who was present at the interview. At their request Col. Warren detailed all the circumstances of Halpine's arrest and imprisonment. To-morrow the Committee will call on Secretary Cox and Postmaster General Creswell. They are hopeful to-night that they will be able to get a majority of the Cabinet over to their views. They have been very courteously received by all the Cabinet officers upon whom they have called, and their statements have been respectfully heard.

A Story for Little Boys.

A huge ox (huge in his own estimation) stood in the yard chewing his cud. Him the Democrat in Ox, said he, he wanted to lead ox, but the weather was too hot—it was in the dog days. The flies troubled him, and so did his stomach—he was ailing. For days and weeks and months he chewed the same cud; it would go down, and then come up again and again. Poor ox! With all his strength he could tell nobody what ailed him! While eating grass one day, a dirty copy of the Whig & Courier upon which a hog had alighted got into his feed. As we said, it went down and up, and the huge ox kept chewing and chewing; and growing more nervous and angry every time it came up, he shook his frightful horns at every one and every thing. But that only made the other little fellows buzz and laugh the more. To this day this ox is shaking his horns and chewing his cud madly, and there is no relief.—Moral—Little boys, you should not chew the cuds of oxen when you are only feeble calves, and if you are oxen, you should not think your horns become you because they trouble and terrify your friends, and are made to kill *flies* and mischief.

[*Correspondence*]

By the French Cable

CASTELLANE EXPOSITUS,
Natural Seaport, July 1869.

Gen. Frank Ehemith—Dear Sir—I had the honor to be selected spokesman by the fellow who assembled in Bangor to get the Democratic Carriage in motion. Among all the excellent hints that circulate about the Gubernatorial skeleton, you were turned out as the only sound material with which to finish the running apparatus of the whole. The body having been pulled, painted and varnished to cover up the homely spars which have come from careless driving, the wheels being newly tired and oiled, the seat being re-stuffed, the people are waiting for the wagon, and if agreeable you will put yourself in trotting condition, place yourself to the thills, and make ready for a start at once.

Practically yours,

P. KEY CANNELL.

P. S.—Private—Those new carriages are worth $850—10 per cent off for cash to you.

SHADOW OF WATERVILLE COLLEGE,
July 1869.

H. Key Cannell, Esq.—Dear Sir—It pleases me to find that the shovers of wood who assembled in the lumber-city have improved their notions sufficiently to do their log-rolling with the "Peavey Cane Dog" rather than by hand. I was gratified to learn that, in the complimentary vote to yourself they had finally decided to discard from their structure the plain and cross-grained odjuncts which have long been allowed to block up our streams and delay the drives. Satisfied that the gang assembled in camp at that time were composed of the smartest and fir-most stumpage in the Pine Tree State, that their platform is built of the staunchest oak planed with seasoned hickory stock, and that our destiny is to break the knotty "radical jam," I accept the laboring oar of the raftsman at the same time protesting that I am a landless shub not destined to flourish like the green bay-tree.

Intensely yours,

FRANK LINCOLN.

[P. S.—Private—How's lumber at the Port? I'll furnish you cheap. Business before Politics.]

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, recognizes the political influence of womankind as shown by an extract from a recent speech:

Ladies, a word before we part—when the day for election arrives, get up early, prepare a good breakfast, have the shaving water and towel ready, let nothing but smiles and cheerfulness possess you, and when the good man starts for the polls go with him to the gate, put your arm around his neck, kiss him, then ask him to vote for Senter.

The Powell Expedition.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a letter from Col. Powell dated June 7, with others dated June 8 and 9. He was still descending Green River, passing through one canon after another, but he gives his location indefinitely that they can hardly be understood. He writes from Flaming Gorge on the Green River, June 2, as follows:

On the 26th of May, at 1:30, we started from Green River City. The rations, instruments, &c., were so divided among the boats as to have a little proportion of the several articles in each. This precaution was taken that we might not be seriously crippled by the loss of a boat. We dropped down the river about seven miles, and went into camp, satisfied that our boats were quite manageable, and not overloaded as we had feared they would be.

On the 26th we ran down to a point about two miles from the mouth of Henry's Fork, where a cache of rations and instruments had been made last Spring. We found everything as we had left it. About 20 miles from Green River is where the river enters the mountains. The introductory canyon is a series made by the river through the range. We have named it Flaming Gorge. The cliffs or walls we have found high. You must not think of a mountain range as a line of peaks standing upon the paths, but as a broad platform 50 or 60 miles wide, from which mountains have been carved by the waters. This platform has been cut up by gulches, ravines, and valleys are scattered about at varying altitudes. A mountain range is a mountain region, not a line of mountains. This first series of canyons we are about to explore is a river channel cut through such a range of mountains.

On June 9, Col. Powell writes:

We left camp at Flaming Gorge on the 30th of May, and quickly run through the gorge; then, wheeling to the left, we rapidly glided current into another canyon with a direct run of nearly a mile; then the canyon turned sharply around the point of a narrow cliff to the right, about 1,000 feet high, and rolled a great wave back again to the west for another mile; then down a quiet stream in a wide valley. All this was our first experience with canyon rapids, so we called it Canyon of the Rapids. Soon we entered another canyon in the gray rocks, and made a ride to the point where the river makes its grand turn to the east, and runs out of the mountains.

The next day we started down through what we called Red Canyon, and soon came to rapids, lying in the channel. So we ran ashore, and let our boats down with lines. In the afternoon we came to more dangerous rapids, and stopped to examine them. Still found that we had to let down with lines and wade on the rocks to the foot of the rapids, but must first cross to the other side of the river, to avoid being carried over a fall. First the pioneer boat, Emma Dean, over to unload on the opposite bank; then she returned to get another load, and running back and forth, she soon had nearly half the freight over. Then one of the large boats was manned and taken across, but carried down almost to the rocks in spite of hard rowing. The other boats soon followed, and we went into camp for the night.

The day following we had an exciting ride. The river glided and rolled down the canyon at a wonderful rate. No rocks in the way to stop us, we made almost railroad speed. Here and there the water would rush into a narrow gorge, the boats shoot the side rolling it to the centre in front waves, and the boats would go leaping and bounding over these like things of life. We ran ten or twelve miles in one hour, stoppages included. The distance was thought to be much more by others of the party. At last the current began to slow, and we came to calm water, but with a threatening roar in the distance. Gradually approaching this roar, we came to falls and tied up just above them on the left bank. Here we had to make a portage. We unloaded the boats, then fastening a long line to the bow and another to the stern of one, we moored it close to the edge of the falls. The stern line was taken below the falls and made fast, the bow line was taken by five or six men, and the boat let down by degrees as they could hold it, then, letting go, the boat ran over and was caught by the lower rope. Getting one boat over that night, two rested until morning, then made a trail among the rocks, packed the cargoes to a point below the falls, ran over the remaining boats, and were ready to start before noon. One rock, by which our trail ran, was written upon with the name "Ashley," with a date, one figure of which was obscure—some thinking it was 1825, others 1855. I had been told by pioneers of a party of men starting down the river, and Ashley was mentioned as one; and the story runs that the boats were swamped, and some of the party drowned in a canyon below. This would "Ashley" be a warning to us, and we resolve on proper caution. "Ashley Falls" is the name we have given the cataract.

Writing Thursday, he proceeds: On the 4th of June we came down into Brown's Hole. Half way down this valley a spur of the Red Mountain stretches across the river, and cuts a canyon through it. Here the walls are comparatively low, but vertical, and vast multitudes of swallows have built their adobe houses on their sides. So we call this Swallow Canyon. On the 5th of June we reached the head of the following canyon made by the river where it turns to the south-west and cuts through the southern half of the range. It was from this point that the last letter was written upon the wall on the south which formed the canyon on the same rock last year, he says, with Mrs. Powell. Beyond this there was no history, and he expected to enter the great gadowsky next day.

WASHINGTON MATTERS. The Advertiser's dispatches have the following:

The new ten and fifteen cent notes are in general circulation here. The back of the ten cent and face of the fifteen cent notes were engraved and engraved by the National Bank Note Company, and the face of the former and the back of the latter printed by the American Note Company. Everybody remarks that the work of the last named company is much the best, and the work of the National Bank Note Company at the back of the ten cent note especially, is of quite inferior character, and far from being satisfactory to the Treasury Department, which will make a strong effort to get better engravings from the same company on the twenty-two and fifty cent notes.

The various trade organizations of this city held a meeting last night and appointed a committee to bring up the exposition question. One of the leading members said he thought that it would be time to take action when the Chinese stormed the city, and he would be at no pains to get them into the trade organizations. The advocates of these organizations should not oppose them in their race for life, but should if possible get them into the trade organizations. With these remarks the subject was dropped.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boy Wanted.

AT THIS OFFICE, to carry papers. july 2.

State of Maine.

HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, July 20, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

The following promotions and appointments are announced in the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

Bond B. Murray, Jr., to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel.
Lieut.-Col. John Marshall Brown, A. D. C., to be Assistant Inspector General with rank of Colonel.
Eugene F. Sanger, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon General with rank of Colonel.
Nathan Cutler, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Lieut. Colonel.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN MARSHALL BROWN,
Lieut. Colonel and A. D. C.

jy23—dlw1w3

The most fragrant and lasting perfume in the handkerchief is the "DEW D'ANDES." It is delicious in delicacy of scent, and is universally favorite with the fashionable world. Sold everywhere.

THE SAFE.

Deposit Savings Bank,

No 9 CENTRAL ST. - - - BANGOR.

P. M. BLAKE, President.
T. H. SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the Federal Government rate of

7-30 Per Cent. Per Annum

No deposit received for less than one dollar. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

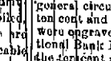
TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS AND OTHER VALUABLE SECURITIES AND PAPERS. Iron boxes and chests to rent in the Burglar and Fire Vaults of the new Bank. Burglar and Fire Vaults the best, safest and only ones in use in this State. Parties ordering valuable are requested to have them sent to the Bank as soon as convenient.

P. M. BLAKE, President.
No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

Merchants' Line.

STEAMSHIP WM. TIBBETTS.

Boston and Penobscot River.



The Steamship WM. TIBBETTS, will run weekly during the season between Boston and Bangor as follows:

LEAVE Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching at Winterport, Bucksport, Sandy Point, Belfast, Camden, Rockland and Tenant's Harbor.

Returning—Will leave Battery Wharf, Boston, every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching at Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Sandy Point, Bucksport and Winterport, arriving in Bangor early Friday morning and Lunny

TELEGRAPHIC

—TO THE—

Whig & Courier.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The following letter has to-day been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Comptroller of Currency—

SIR—Referring to my letter of May 14th, I have decided to permit the substitution of 10 40's for 5-20's of the exchange of any gold-bearing bonds now held as security for circulating notes on the basis hitherto adopted. The 10-40's are to be received at 85 per cent. of their par value, and all other 6 per cent gold-bearing bonds at 90 per cent. The 6 per cent. currency bonds, issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad, will not be used as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold bearing bonds is subject nevertheless to revision, if it shall be found that such exchanges are so frequent as to become onerous to the Department.

I am very respectfully,
(Signed) Geo. S. Boutwell,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter from the Assistant Assessor at Junction City, Kansas, relative to the liability of a building association to the special tax of a broker of auctioneer, whose president or Secretary, by virtue of a provision in the constitution and by-laws thereof, sells at public auction loans of the association, says: "No special tax is, in my opinion, imposed under the Internal Revenue law in respect to the specified business of selling at auction, as it is stated that the loans of the association are not, properly speaking, money which is sold, but the use of the same."

The officer in charge of Richmond, Va., revenue district, has reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau the seizure of a rectifying establishment valued at $10,000, for violation of revenue laws.

Advices received in this city from leaders in the Cuban army to the 15th, state that on the 8th and 14th the troops of Gen. Quesada stationed between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas was attacked by Gen. Lobeno, and in both instances were repulsed, on the first day with the loss of 60 killed and wounded, and on the second day with over 100 killed and wounded.

The Cubans retain their position before Puerto Principe.

The troops under Gen. Figuero, of Gen. Jordan's command, occupying a position some 40 miles from St. Jago de Cuba, were attacked on the 12th by a Spanish force of over 1200, and said to have been commanded by Valmazeda in person. After three hours fighting, the Spaniards were compelled to give up the attack. The next day, having been reinforced, the Spanish General renewed the attack with great vigor. Three assaults were made on the Cuban position, and in each the Spaniards were repulsed. In the last attack their loss was so great that they were compelled to precipitately retreat. Gen. Jordan participated in the second day's fight.

The loss of the Cubans is set down at 60 killed and wounded. Among the killed were two officers.

The Spanish loss is reported to have been over 400. They made good their retreat to St. Jago. The Cubans are in good spirits, and affected but little by the cholera and yellow fever so prevalent among the Spanish troops.

CABLE NEWS.

London, July 23—Evening. Consols closed at 93½@93¾ for money.

American Securities—U. S. 6-20s quiet at 73½ Erie Railroad Shares 19¾; Illinois Central 94½.

Liverpool, July 23. Cotton 12½d, for uplands; 12¾ for Orleans—Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

London, July 23. Sugar, to arrive, quiet at 23s.

London, July 23. There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he was received with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation. He called attention to the exclusion from the preamble of the words "pledging the appropriation of the surplus," but as the point was better indicated in the bill, he thought it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical and abstract declaration on the preamble.—The re-insertion of the latter [illegible], was not a token of victory but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the House. He reviewed the other amendments, which had been met with objections, and said the substance of the government proposals had remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that might have been uttered tending to embitter the question, and he apologized for any warmth of feeling that he might have shown. He congratulated the House on the satisfactory settlement which had been carried at, and praised the ability and [illegible] with which the debates had been conducted by Earl Granville and Lord Cairns. He hoped the disestablished church would develope within her qualities by which a great career would be marked out for her, and that God would speed on her new career.

Sir Roundell Palmer, the member from Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point agreed upon was one which all must accept, as an adverse decision. We must bow to the superior force of those who control events, and when that time has come it is folly to refuse to see and acknowledge the fact. He thought the compromise was substantially a concession to the church and concluded his speech with a compliment to Mr Gladstone on the tone and temper of the debate.

Disraeli said that when the difference between the Houses was only a matter of detail. He felt that delay in a settlement, was only a doubtful advantage and might result in disaster and difficulties of an inconsiderable kind.

The compromise was not an unconditional surrender. The most essential points in the amendments had been presented to and had thought the House of Lords and country would deem the compromise fair and just. He hoped that the present would be the last occasion, when political circumstances would so dealt with by aggravate principles. We have been on the eve of collision occasioned by a misunderstanding between the Houses; at a time when each had deported itself in a manner to show the possession of confidence and satisfaction of the country. Hardly all would find, with satisfaction and really with pleasure the settlement arrived at which was satisfactory and statesmanlike.

After the conclusion of Mr. D's speech the amendments were agreed to and with a division. The result was received with great cheering.

Cuban Affairs.

HAVANA, July 23.

Special dispatch to N. Y. Herald—

A report is in circulation that the Government contemplates confiscating the property of Jose Baro, a wealthy gentleman, who is at present absent from the Island. Several of the plantations in the midst of the insurrectionary district are unhurt. The owners of them are suspected of giving money to the rebels to stop them from destruction.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 16th inst. have been received.

The arrival of the monitor Centaur has created quite a sensation.

The explanations received by Admiral Hoff from the Spanish authorities relative to the execution of Americans are reported as satisfactory, and the Spanish Government justified in its action.

A banquet was tendered the officers of the U. S. squadron on duty at Santiago but it was declined.

Several skirmishes had recently taken place between the troops and the insurgents. The insurgents attacked a number of imprisoned plantations.

The steamer Mayari, which arrived at Havana today, brought 160 sick troops.

General Jordan is in the country between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo. General Jordan's forces have been joined by those of Rustan.

Advices from Kingston to the 6th inst. have been received. Four hundred of the railroad employees had quelled a negro rising at Old Harbor.

The cargo of the schooner Spanish has been confiscated at Jamaica by the British authorities, because of her violation of the neutrality laws.

The owners of plantations within the jurisdiction of Charleston are arming companies to defend their property.

The rebel guerillas have cut the railroad near Santo Espiritu.

A large business was done in sugar today, but the market was unchanged. The sales of all kinds amounted to 7000 boxes.

New York Items

NEW YORK, July 23.

This forenoon Michael Quinn the mason, foreman of the Gazette, for whose arrest Coroner White issued a warrant yesterday as being implicated in the supposed murder of Lawrence Thierney last night or last week, delivered himself up at the Hoboken Police Station today. He says he was drunk on the night in question, and don't recollect who was on the boat and knows nothing about Lawrence's death. He was held for examination before a coroner's jury next Thursday.

The cholera cases reported yesterday turned out to be simple diarrhœa.

Release of Prisoners

NEW YORK, July 23.

All the prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette, charged with being connected with the Cuban expedition, have been released. No particulars are given, but it is supposed they are released on their own recognizance.

John Howard, connected to five years imprisonment for being concerned in a robbery at the Jewelry, the blacksmith, who something since has been pardoned by Governor Hamilton.

Monetary Affairs.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. with a large loan at a lower rate.

Foreign Exchange is dull and steady. Sterling Exchange is dull and steady, 60 days at 9 [illegible]; sight at 9 [illegible]. Gold was weaker this afternoon, and closed firm. The clearings were as follows:

[illegible]

Gold closed firm. The clearings were as follows:

[illegible]

Gold was weaker this afternoon, and

Whig & Courier

Riding on a Rail.

Bumbling through the forest,
Shooting o'er the prairie,
In a railway palace
Extraordinary!
Drinking vittles plenty—
Appetites right hearty!
Aren't we a jolly
Old commercial party?

CHORUS—Woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo, woo,
Wishing through the mountain,
Buzzing o'er the valo,
Dinks dio, this is pleasant,
A ridiug on a rail.

Never growing weary,
Never running dry,
Everything is lovely,
And the goose hangs high.
Saving "pale" and "yellow,"
Cumming o'er the papers,
Otium cum dig,
Cutting lively capers.

CHORUS—Woo, woo, &c.

Splitting laurel-ties,
Hunting for that spike,
Just to see, you know
What the thing looks like.
Rustling up old Bigham:
Ottawa tyrant king:
Rolling him Polygan,
Y'a not quite the thing.

CHORUS—Woo, woo, &c.

Rising with the lark,
Singing it with spirit,
Isn't this old peaching,
Or at least quite near it?
Never mind, what Kimball
Says about the larking,
If he didn't hear it.
'Twas 'cause he wasn't barking

CHORUS—Woo, woo, &c.

Breakfasting at Ontiah
On a mountain trout—
Grant and Fowles and Hancock
Quite baked him out—
Apprentices and suits
Plentiful and hearty:
As I said before,
We're a jolly party.

CHORUS—Woo, woo, &c.

Stain In the Saddle.

At the commencement of the present decade, a party of ladies and gentlemen left Hong-Kong, for the purpose of visiting Hiogan. They were troublous in the country, the Tycoon, Satzuma, and other powerful princes strenuously opposed free trade, and used every endeavor to keep the ports shut, and resist the intrusion of foreign merchants on their shores. Yokohama and Nagasaki were the only places where foreign barbarians were allowed to reside, for the allied fleets had not then compelled by force of arms the opening of the straits of Simonoseki, and Yeddo and Osaka were as sealed books to Europeans. I was at Yokohama Mr. R—— and his friends were staying. He had been successful in China, and retiring from business, wished to extend his travels to Japan, prior to returning to England to enjoy the fortune he had amassed.

One beautiful day, Mr. R——, Mrs. B—— and three gentlemen started for a ride into the count-y. They were well mounted, Mrs. B—— especially so, her horse being a handsome thorough-bred pony imported from England; and the equestrian drew stares of astonishment from the admiring town's people as they cantered gaily through the streets of the city, and out into the high road. They had been cautioned against riding far away from the city, as the unsettled state of affairs in Japan, and the hatred of those in power for foreigners and their innovations, rendered it dangerous, in case of accident, to be found in the interior; but the air was so delightfully fresh, the surrounding scenery so unspeakably lovely, that they had advanced many miles ere they thought of returning.

"We had better not go any further," said Mr. G——; he was a resident merchant, and knew the dangers to which they might be exposed.

"Let us ride to the brow of this hill, and obtain a magnificent view of the bay from the summit," said Mrs. B——, gently drawing her curb rein, which action caused her not a little to curvet in indignation.

Mr. G—— bowed. 'Your will is law,' he said, so they rode on.

The apex of the hill was thickly wooded with low trees indigenous to Japan, and the eye could not penetrate through the dense mass of foliage that glistened sheenily in the mellow rays of the evening sun. The path was a broad one, but Mr. G—— was riding somewhat in advance of his friends when suddenly he was confronted by about a score of mounted warriors—Satzuma's retainers.

"We must fly!" said Mr. G——, quickly; he knew that they would probably be attacked.

"Not so: we will give them room to pass, and they will not surely molest us," answered Mr. R——.

That he was wrong was soon evident; for directly the Japanese descried the little cavalcade, their long, keen swords leaped from their sheaths, and, with a wild cry, they urged their fleet-footed ponies to full speed, and charged down.

"For God's sake, fly," cried Mr. G——, as he caught the rein of Mrs. B——'s horse.

Too late! Already their foes were upon them; a wild war-cry echoed through the woods, a glittering blade flashed in the sun, and Mr. R—— fell dead upon his horse's neck.

It was a race for life, now. Mrs. B—— never lost her presence of mind, but urged her noble horse to his full speed: yet one the enemy gained on her. She lowered the head of one of her assailants gleam in the sunlight. Its keen edge severed her cincture, but happily left her person unscathed. She was a splendid horsewoman, and in an instant she pressed her gallant steed at a high hedge which overhung a rolling brook by the road-side; he bounded clear over it, and landed her in comparatively safety in a cotton-field. All were separated from her; but her horse, maddened with excitement, tore wildly on at a speed which soon put distance between herself and pursuers. The gentlemen with the exception of poor R——, also escaped thanks to the swiftness of their horses; but no rein was drawn until they dashed into the city of Yokohama, bearing the tidings of the sad fate of Mr. R——, in the plenitude of health and strength, and set out with them but a few short hours previous, and now he was lying a mangled corpse in the distant roadway. His body was afterwards recovered, and the Japanese government were compelled to pay a heavy sum to the bereaved family as indemnity; Mrs. B—— also received compensation for the loss of her dresses and the unhappy event cast a gloom over the whole foreign community in the East, for Mr. R—— had been so well known and loved for his genial urbanity and noble attributes.

W. A. R.

HELP FOR WOMEN. The number of "redundant gentlewomen" in England is daily increasing, and in order to alleviate their distress Miss Emily Faithful has started in London a Ladies' Work Society, the object of which is to endeavor to procure work and to be the means of offering it to the public for sale. The society proposes to furnish its members with materials at wholesale prices, and to point out to them a better variety of labor. The prospectus of the society forbids a few suggestions for work, and gives a list of over two hundred articles on which ladies can employ their industry. The annual subscription of each member is fixed at five shillings, and the percentage to be received by the society on articles sold is not to exceed twopence in the shilling. Another rule restricts the number of articles to be sent in by each member to six for a single subscription. It is further proposed to publish quarterly sale of all work that has remained too long on hand.

Dr. J. F. BABCOCK,
From the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 9 Ohio Street, - - Bangor.

Makes a specialty in the successful treatment of all diseases of the mouth, among which are inflamed, ulcerated, bleeding, weeping, soft, spongy or flabby gums, &c., &c. Teeth made insensibly and permanently even in cases every instance whether it be the results of an abscess upon the root, inflammation of the periosteum covering the root, or simply an exposed nerve, and the tooth saved from painful extraction to be of inestimable benefit for many years. Teeth filled in the most satisfactory manner with any material preferred, extracted when necessary, performed with the *least possible pain*. Children's teeth regulated when desired. Dead and discolored teeth restored to their original color and beauty. Particular attention paid to the teeth of children, and they may rely upon being treated with the most tender care in every operation performed. Residence, either day or night, for the relief of boiler explosions from 9 to 12 A.M. I shall be happy to see toothache, extract teeth, or treat diseases of the mouth, for those unable to pay, free of charge. N. B.—Deserving persons unable to pay the reasonable charges for artificial teeth, will meet with very favorable consideration.

mch 9

Vol. 98!
MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.
July15

REAL ESTATE.

To Let,
The COTTAGE HOUSE now occupying on Easton lane, now occupied by Mr. Crioop.—Possession given August the 1st.
WM. T. HILLIARD.
July 20, 1865.

FOR SALE,
Tenements No. 17 and 19, on the corner of Quay and Bowdoin Streets, a very desirable property for a [illegible]. Lot being 50 feet on Otis or 117 feet on Bowdoin Street, [illegible] in good repair with stable connected. Also, Lot on the corner of Otis and Bowdoin Streets, 58 feet on Otis Street and 50 feet on George Street. Apply at the House or at Office, 12 Central Street.
R. S. PEASCOTT.
July 21—2w

House to Rent.
Corner Perry Street and Stillwater Avenue. Seventeen large rooms, with steel, bars in front, water all on first floor. Possession given immediately.
P. F. LYNCH, Jr.
July 21. tf

HOUSE!
I wish to rent my HOUSE and LOT on Center and Somerset streets.
N. S. HARLOW.
July 16 4 Smith Block.

Stores to be Let
No. 4, Main, 23 Broad Street. Possession to be given August 1st.
July 16 tf

For Rent.
TWO SMALL TENEMENTS. Apply to Room 1, Union Block, or to
ALBERT LAWSON.
July 13

Real Estate for Sale.
A Splendid Residence on the West side of Hancock, Central, corner of Union streets, with stable, large garden, fruit, &c. Also, a commodious stable, large garden, fruit, &c., on Union street, corner of Hancock, containing about 20 rods of land. Both of the above lots are situated in the most desirable part of the city, and will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment.
FRED. H. APPLETON.
July 13

For Rent.
House at Cape Jellison, corner of Central street. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of
A. WILLIS.
July 6.

For Sale,
The house and lot on the corner of Union and Spring streets, with stable and [illegible] Said house contains seven rooms, and is in good condition. Said lot is 142 feet on Union street, and 132 feet deep, extending back to the Penobscot River. Also, one acre of land on Ohio street, with a small house and stable thereon. Apply to
HENRY SEAVEY.
Bangor, June 29, 1865.

TO LET.
A HOUSE, located on the corner of Union and Pecker Streets, in Orono, with a large garden attached. The house has been completely repaired, contains 10 rooms, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Also, a chance for an active boy to learn the trade of how to keep a horse. Inquire of
TUCKER & KING.
Orono, June 15, 1865.

House for Sale,
I will sell my house on Hancock street, Every thing needed to make it a desirable and convenient home. Possession given in five minutes after the sale. Inquire of
E. C. PEIRCE.
Bangor, June 15, 1865.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE, with ell, pantry, &c., and [illegible] rooms, cellar, coffee [illegible] Also, a small [illegible] barn. Inquire of B. G. TIGGS.
June 27th, 1865.

Land for Sale
Twenty-four and one half acres of land in Orono, on the road leading from Orono Corner to Stillwater, about one mile from the Bridge. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and has been well manured for the last two years. The second growth of timber on the land is large and valuable. The above land will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment. Inquire of
JOSEPH L. SMITH,
Or Clarke Block,
Bangor, May 16, 1865.

House for Rent.
HOUSE, No. 122 Lower Exchange street, 11 rooms, with hard and soft water, and a stable. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, one house, containing 7 rooms, with hard and soft water, and a stable. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, one house, containing 5 rooms, with hard and soft water, and a stable. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, one house, containing 4 rooms, with hard and soft water, and a stable. Rent low to a good tenant.
GOULD & [illegible]

For Sale.
House and lot on Hancock street, [illegible] Apply to
may 25 [illegible]

For Sale.
A TWO STORY MODERN BRICK HOUSE, with ell and stable attached, pleasantly situated on Broadway, Bangor. Said house contains 10 rooms, and is in good repair. Said lot is 50 feet front and 100 feet deep. Will be sold low, and on easy terms of payment. Inquire of
CASH, 30 Old Exchange.
may12 tf Stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
In Upper Stillwater Village.
The subscriber offers for sale the house and two [illegible] connected therewith, situated on the [illegible] road, about 3 miles from Bangor, and 1 mile from the Upper Stillwater Village. The house contains 10 rooms, is of modern construction, and in good repair. The lot contains about 30 acres, is well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good barn on the premises, and a never-failing supply of water. The location is pleasant, and convenient to the village, churches, and schools. Also, for sale, a small lot of land, containing about 3 acres, situated on the road leading from the Upper Stillwater Village to Orono, about 1 mile from the former place. Said lot is well fenced, and has a good orchard of young trees thereon. Inquire of the subscriber at Upper Stillwater.
Bangor, April 25, 1865.
A. B. Sutton.

Tannery, Dwelling House
For Sale.
The TANNERY and [illegible] situated on the corner of Hancock and Union streets, in the city of Bangor, consisting of a large building, 60 by 80 feet, with 100 leaches, with boiler and steam engine attached, and all the machinery necessary for the successful operation of the same. Also, a dwelling house, with [illegible] rooms, with boiler and steam engine attached, and all the machinery necessary for the successful operation of the same. Also, a dwelling house, with [illegible] rooms, with boiler and steam engine attached, and all the machinery necessary for the successful operation of the same. Also, a dwelling house, with [illegible] rooms, with boiler and steam engine attached, and all the machinery necessary for the successful operation of the same.
Bangor, April 25, 1865.

American & Foreign Patents
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office,
No. 78 State Street, Boston, Mass.

AFTER an extensive practice of twenty years, during the last seven of which he was Agent of the United States, continues to procure Patents in the United States and other foreign countries, Reissues, Extensions, Disclaimers, Assignments, Patents Interfering, Appeals, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c., &c. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries.

Drawings and Specifications carefully and promptly executed. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries.

Charges moderate, and no fee required until the Patent is obtained. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries. Also, Patents procured in all the British Provinces, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and other foreign countries.

During eight months of his last year of practice, he has obtained SIXTEEN APPEAL cases decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.

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"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most successful practitioners at the Patent Office with whom I have had official intercourse.
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EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has [illegible] for me THIRTEEN applications, all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that one is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on the part of [illegible] to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, that they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.
JOHN TAGHARD.
Boston, January 1, 1865. [illegible]

The Cheapest and most durable CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale by W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Caution.
ALL persons are cautioned against depositing rubbish in the streets and gutters, as it is a violation of a City Ordinance, and offenders will be prosecuted.
TAYLOR DURGIN,
Street Commissioner.
May 17

Dennison's Tags
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, furnished at manufacturer's prices, by
D. HUGHES & CO.
June 16

CONGRESS WATER at BRADBURY'S
Sep 26

Bangor Post Office.

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SO. ROLLINS, P. M.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE, Asst. Postmaster.

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From 7 A.M. to 7 P.M., and from 9 to 12 M. Sundays excepted.
On Sundays from 9½ to 10½ A.M.

MAILS.

Western mail closes at 5 P.M. South Levant mail, and Monroe mail, at 5 P.M. Eastern mail closes at 7 A.M. Machias mail, at 7 A.M. Ellsworth mail, at 7 A.M.

Time of the arrivals and departure of the mails. The eastern arrival closes at 9 o'clock.

The mail for South Levant via Hermon and Newport on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and for Levant via Kenduskeag, Corinth, Charleston and Atkinson, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P.M.

Mail for Glenburn, Bolster and Brewer leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P.M.

Mail for Nu. Hermon, Levant, West Levant and East Exeter, leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 P.M.

Mail for Hermon, Carmel and Etna, leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P.M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	Arrives.	Departs.
Western, at depot	A.M.	A.M.
Cape and [illegible]	P.M.	P.M.
Amherst,	P.M.	A.M.
Fourth, Bluehill, &c.,	P.M.	A.M.
Hopkinton,	P.M.	A.M.
Castine via Buckspor,	P.M.	A.M.
Ellsworth,	P.M.	A.M.
Hampden,	P.M.	A.M.
Levant,	P.M.	A.M.
Brewer, via Orrington,	P.M.	A.M.
Monroe, via Dixmont,	P.M.	A.M.
Orono, via Dover,	P.M.	A.M.
Levant via Hermon,	P.M.	A.M.
Otter [illegible]	P.M.	A.M.

ENVELOPES.

[illegible] all large white manilla paper [illegible] Business Card and Circular envelopes. [illegible] without lines across the end or side of the envelope. [illegible] the Post Office Department, of which may be secured at the Contract Office, when ordered in lots [illegible] thousand or more. Return envelopes [illegible] Letter Sheets, will be sent [illegible] when ordered in lots [illegible] thousand. [illegible] will be delivered at the Post Office [illegible] Bangor, free of charge.

[illegible] Envelopes, Letter Sheets and Note Paper, [illegible] Envelopes, Letter Sheets and Note Paper, [illegible] Envelopes, Letter Sheets and Note Paper, [